

VOCABULARY FOR DISCUSSION AND COMMENT

Sert à: commenter et exprimer son avis sur un texte / une vidéo

VERBS TO COMMENT

Montrer	to show
Dire	to say
Penser que	to believe /to think /to guess/ to reckon
Affirmer	to assert /to claim
Raconter	to tell
Expliquer	to explain
Démontrer	to prove
Insister sur	to insist on /to focus on /to concentrate on/to emphasize
Mettre en lumière	to highlight
Faire allusion à	to allude to
Soulever (une question)	to raise (an issue)
Amener une idée	to bring an idea
Traiter de / parler de	to deal with (the text deals with)
Parler de/à qqn	to talk about/to somebody
Déclarer	to state
Désapprouver	to disapprove of
Nier	to deny
S'opposer à	to oppose (someone or something)
Argumenter contre	to argue against
Signaler	to mention
Souligner le fait	to stress / to underline
Soutenir	to maintain
Conclure que	To conclude
Peser le pour et le contre	to weigh the pros and cons

Résumer	to sum up
Se rendre compte	to realise
Faire un rapport sur	to report on
Inform	to inform
Présenter	to present
Décrire	to describe
Avoir pour but	to aim at
Analyser	to analyse
Rappeler	to remind (it reminds me of...)
Condamner	to condemn
Frapper	to strike (what strikes me)
Être d'accord avec...sur	to agree with... on
Être en désaccord...on	to disagree with... on

QUELQUES PHRASAL VERBS

Faire remarquer	to point out
Défendre une idée	to stand for the idea of
Se passer	to go on
Émettre une idée	to come up with an idea
S'avérer	to turn out
Comprendre/imaginer	to figure out
Comprendre après analyse	to work out
Mener/réaliser/faire	to carry out (a study)

L'ARGUMENTATION

En premier lieu	in the first place/ first
En second lieu	in the second place/ then
En dernier lieu	Lastly/ Finally
Au bout du compte	Eventually
D'une part	on the one hand
D'autre part	on the other hand
Au contraire	on the contrary
En d'autres termes	in other words
En general /d'habitude	in general/usually
C'est-à-dire	that is to say
C'est evident	it's obvious
Bien sûr	of course
Surtout	above all

Les voitures d'aujourd'hui	Today's cars
De nos jours	nowadays
Actuellement	Now, at present / at the moment
En fait	Actually /as a matter of fact,
Jusqu'à présent	so far (+ present perfect)
De plus,	besides, moreover, furthermore, what's more
A mon avis	In my opinion, to my mind, to me, as for me
En conclusion	as a conclusion, so, hence, as a result

OTHER SENTENCES

What's the meaning for	Qu'est-ce que..... veut dire?
We can wonder whether...	on peut se demander si

I don't know whether	je ne sais pas si
Ce qui est intéressant c'est que...	What is interesting is that...
Les raisons/causes	The causes/reasons/motives (to cause a problem)
Le problème de	The problem of (to solve; to face a pb)
Un sujet d'actualité	a topical issue
Un thème/ un sujet	a theme/a topic/
le problème de	The issue of
The Le problème de..	the issue of (unemployment in GB...)
Voilà le problème principal	That's the main issue
C'est un sujet délicat	that's a very difficult issue
Voici mes arguments	this is my case: ...
Avoir un argument solide	to have a strong point
Voulez-vous que je lise?	Shall I read?
Nous pouvons nous concentrer sur les raisons...	We can focus on the reason why...
C'est une éventualité	That's a possibility (possibly)
Je veux dire que	I mean that
Je suis pour ou contre qqch	I am in favor of/against something
C'est lié à	it's linked to

Text study/ étude de textes

(X) is a topic of current interest	(X) est un sujet d'actualité
(X) is much talked about nowadays	On parle beaucoup de (X) à l'heure actuelle
as far as the main topic is concerned	En ce qui concerne le sujet principal
I am quite convinced by	Je suis tout à fait convaincu par
I am very much impressed by	Je suis très frappe(e) par
I can't take sides	Je ne peux pas prendre parti

I consider it is an optimist point of view	Je considère que c'est un point de vue optimiste
I feel that	J'ai le sentiment que
I see things eye to eye with him	Je vois les choses de la même façon que lui
it can be noticed that	On peut remarquer que
it can't be taken for granted that	On ne peut affirmer avec certitude que
it concentrates on	Il est centré sur
it could be objected that	On peut objecter que
it goes without saying that	Il va sans dire que
it is a controversial issue	C'est une question controversée
it is generally acknowledge that	On reconnaît généralement que
it is said	On dit que
it may be asserted that	Il est bon de noter
it would be wrong to say	Il serait faux de dire
my first impression is	Ma première impression est
one can't help thinking	On ne peut s'empêcher de penser que
one must bear in mind	On doit garder à l'esprit
one of the most striking features	Un des aspects les plus frappants
opinions may be divided	Les opinions sont divisées
Some think(...)others(...)	Certains pensent (...) d'autres (...)
the author distorts the truth	L'auteur déforme la vérité
the key-issue is	L'idée clef est
the paragraph points out that	Le paragraphe souligne que
the question that arises	La question qui se pose
the text shows the pros and cons	Le texte étudie le pour et le contre
there is no denying that	On ne peut nier que
there is no evidence that	Rien ne prouve que
this bring us to	Ceci nous amène à
this makes us fully aware of	Cela nous fait prendre pleinement conscience
this paragraph is a logical sequence of	Ce paragraphe est une suite logique de

this paragraph starts with

this point is illustrated by

this raises the problem of

this reminds me of

this text deals with / is about

this text is based on

what puzzles me

what strikes me is that

Ce paragraphe commence par

Ce point est illustré par

Ceci soulève le pb de

Cela me rappelle

Ce texte parle de

Ce texte est basé sur

Ce qui me pose problème

Ce qui me frappe c'est que

Exercise 1: Make 10 sentences using one the phrases above.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

Exercise 2: Translate into French or English

1. This document entitled 'Go for it' is a press article.
2. This document comes from a European newspaper.
3. This document was taken from a British daily newspaper.
4. This article was taken from an American weekly magazine.
5. This is an extract from a business magazine.
6. It appeared at the end of 2003.
7. It was published at the beginning of 2004.
8. It's an article dating from last year.

9. This press article dates from February 2004.
10. This document is dated March 2003.
11. It was printed on May the fourth.
12. It was written in June 2001.
13. It was printed on June the second two thousand and three. It was published on July the third nineteen ninety-nine.
14. This article was written by a journalist named John Smith.
15. The name of the journalist is not mentioned.
16. This article by John Smith is quite recent.
17. The title sums up the contents of the article.
18. The function of this headline is to attract the reader's attention.
19. There is a pun in the headline.
20. The headline is not very serious: in fact it's quite humorous.
21. The subject of this article is topical.
22. This article deals with the influence of advertising on consumers.
23. The main topic is competition between companies.
24. This document is about a recent discovery.
25. This article talks about a new phenomenon.
26. This article reports on a recent meeting of MEPs.
27. This article comments upon the results of a marketing survey.
28. This document concerns a new plan by British supermarkets.
29. It relates an incident which occurred to a shopper.
30. The text criticizes the attitude of some multinational companies.
31. The text denounces the comportment of some recruitment agencies.
32. The text questions the efficiency of some work placements/ training courses.

33. The text makes fun of some methods used by recruiters.
34. This document focuses on a project for a new legislation.
35. The document raises the question of relocation to Far East countries.
36. The article analyzes the current trend in the consumption of British households.
37. This article tackles the issue of outsourcing.
38. Firstly ... Secondly ... Then ... Finally ...
39. The journalist explains to European readers how companies develop new strategies.
40. The reporter informs us about a recent technological innovation.
41. The article describes the evolution of mass marketing in today's Europe.
42. The reporter aims at showing adverts manipulate consumers.
43. The article presents us with many examples.
44. There are arguments in favour and arguments against.
45. The journalist weighs the pros and the cons.
46. The journalist condemns this new law.
47. The article is impartial and the journalist remains neutral.
48. This news reminds me of a programme I saw on TV.
49. What strikes me is the comportment of some consumers.
50. The majority of arguments support this opinion.
51. In my opinion, this is a bit exaggerated.
52. I totally agree with the journalist's point of view.
53. According to experts the world's economy will soon recover.
54. The people concerned are retailers, consumers and wholesalers.
55. To conclude, we may say this news is beneficial to all European consumers.

Newspapers

- The Guardian is a British quality paper, or 'broadsheet'.
- 'The Independent' is a daily whereas 'The Observer' is a weekly newspaper
- 'The Times' is a British newspaper whereas 'Time' is an American weekly magazine
- 'The Sun', 'The Daily Mirror', 'The Daily Mail' and 'The Daily Express' are popular British Tabloids
- 'The Economist' is a British magazine which analyzes current events throughout the world
- 'Woman's Own' is a very popular women's magazine
- 'The New York Times', 'The Washington Post' and 'The Los Angeles Times' are the three big American dailies
- 'Time' and 'Newsweek' are two American weekly news magazines